[THURSDAY, *December* 13, 1770.] [221] [NUMB. 1458.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.

Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6*s.* 0*d.*	Beef per Barrel	44*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	18*s.* 6*d.*	Pork	77*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	16*s.* 6*d.*	Salt	25. 0*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 3*d.*	Bohea Tea	5*s.* 6*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 5*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	20*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	53*s.* 0*ds.*	Bees Wax	1*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 1*d.*	Nut Wood ☞	34*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	2*s.* 0*d.*	Oak ditto ☞	17*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H. M.	
THURSDAY 26	6	after 7	28 before 5	Sunday next 8 Morn.
FRIDAY 27	7	7	29 5	
SATURDAY 28	8	7	28 5	
SUNDAY ●	9	7	29 5	
MONDAY 1	10	7	29 5	
TUESDAY 2	10	7	29 5	
WEDNESDAY 3	11	7	29 5	New ●

Days 9 Hours 4 Minutes the 13th.

At a COUNCIL held at FORT-GEORGE, in the City of *New-York*, on Tueſday the 27th Day of November, 1770.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General, &c.

Mr. HORSMANDEN, Mr. CRUGER,
Mr. WATTS, Mr. WALLACE,
Mr. READE, Mr. WHITE,
Mr. SMITH,

IT often happening after Grants of vacant Lands have been ordered to be paſſed, that the Petitioners delay ſuing out the Patents, with Intention to defer the Commencement of the Payment of Quit-Rents, whereby the Intereſt of the Crown is not only greatly prejudiced, but his Majeſty's moſt gracious Intentions of promoting the Cultivation and Settlement of the Country obſtructed: It is therefore Ordered and Declared by his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, that ſuch Petitioners as have obtained Orders in Council for the Grant of Lands, and do delay the neceſſary Steps for their paſſing the Great Seal for Three Months from this Day; and thoſe alſo who in future may obtain ſuch Orders, and yet neglect for Three Months thereafter the neceſſary Steps to ſue out their Patents, ſhall loſe the Beneſit of their Application, and the Lands they prayed for be granted to thoſe who apply for the Royal Patents in due Form. And that the Names of the Perſons in Default may appear to the Board, it is alſo Ordered, that the Surveyor General do, from Time to Time, give Notice to the Parties intereſted, of the Returns of the Surveys made, and ready in his Hands to be delivered to them, and alſo make Report thereof to his Excellency in Council—that an Entry thereof be made in the Council Books; and that no Perſon may pretend a Want of due Information in this Reſpect, the Clerk of the Council is to cauſe a Copy of this Order to be conſtantly fixed up in the Secretary's Office, and the ſame to be forthwith publiſhed, for ſix Weeks ſucceſſively, in one of the public News-Papers.

A true Copy, examined, by
GW. BANYAR, *D. Cl. Con.*

By his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN EARL of DUNMORE.
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *the Appointment of regular and ſtated Times for Sittings in his Majeſty's Court of Chancery for this Province, will, though the ſaid Court is always open, manifeſtly contribute to the Eaſe of its Suitors and Attendants, and prevent the Buſineſs of that Court from interfering with the Courſe of Proceedings in his Majeſty's other Courts of Judicature within this Province, and by theſe Means tend to the Diſpatch of Cauſes, and the Advancement of Juſtice in general: I have therefore thought fit, to fix, appoint and eſtabliſh, and I do hereby accordingly fix, appoint and eſtabliſh, the following Sittings for the ſaid Court of Chancery, to be held ſtatedly in the City-Hall of the City of New-York, on the ſeveral Days, and at the ſeveral Times following, to wit: On the firſt Thurſday in the reſpective Months of* December, January, February, March, April, *and* May; *and that each Sitting ſhall continue from Day to Day, as long as Buſineſs ſhall render it expedient: And I do hereby require all Perſons whom it may concern, to take Notice of the ſaid Appointment, and govern themſelves accordingly: And I do alſo hereby ſtrictly charge and command, as well the immediate Officers and Miniſters of his Majeſty's ſaid Court of Chancery, as all Sheriffs and other Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice to whom it ſhall or may appertain, to give due and regular Attendance, from Time to Time, at the aforeſaid ſeveral Sittings of the ſaid Court of Chancery, as they ſhall anſwer for their Neglect herein.*

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort-George in the City of New-York, the 6th Day of December, 1770. in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign LORD GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD, *of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.*

DUNMORE.

By His Excellency's Command,
Gw. BANYAR, *D. Secry.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Miniſter, Elders, and Deacons, of the Preſbyterian Church, in the City of Albany, in Communion with the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT is with Pleaſure we embrace the earlieſt Opportunity our remote Situation would permit, to congratulate your Lordſhip on your Appointment to the Chief Command of this Colony; and, we deſire with Gratitude to acknowledge the Divine Goodneſs in your Preſervation from the Dangers of the Sea, and your ſafe Arrival among us.

This freſh Inſtance of his Majeſty's paternal Regard for the Welfare and Happineſs of his diſtant Subjects in this Colony, we eſteem among the many Bleſſings we enjoy under the wiſe and equal Adminiſtration of one of the beſt of Princes. This diſtinguiſhed Mark of his Majeſty's Favour, while it demands our grateful Acknowledgements, ſerves as an additional Motive for our warmeſt Attachment to his Royal Perſon, Family and Government, and our moſt ardent Prayers for the Succeſſion of the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

While the Reins of Government are held by a Gentleman of your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed Birth, generous Principles and amiable Character, we have the higheſt Reaſon to hope for the Continuance of the full, and uninterrupted Enjoyment of all our civil and religious Rights and Privileges; and for this Purpoſe, permit us, my Lord, to recommend to your Protection, the Preſbyterian Church committed to our Care.

May your Lordſhip, your Lady and Family, be ever under the Protection of a guardian Providence! May you continue to grow in the Eſteem of an affectionate, grateful and loyal People! And may your Adminiſtration at all Times, be eaſy to yourſelf, and meet with the Approbation and Reward of our moſt gracious Sovereign!

Signed by Order of the Court Seſſion,
Albany, Nov. 10, 1770. ANDREW BAY, Miniſter.

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

New-York, Nov 17, 1770.

I AM highly obliged to the Miniſter, Elders and Deacons of the Preſbyterian Church in the City of Albany, for their Addreſs, and return them Thanks for their Congratulations and kind Wiſhes. Their civil and religious Rights and Privileges ſhall be the Object of my greateſt Care, and they may be aſſured of my Protection.

DUNMORE.

LONDON, October 3.

THE diſtemper which now rages in Podolia and Volhinia begins with a ſwelling near the left arm pit; ſome die of it almoſt inſtantly, and others the ſecond or third day after they are ſeized; ſo that there remains not the leaſt doubt of its being the plague, much leſs, that the Ruſſian army muſt be more or leſs infected with it. This ſymptom and fatality, nearly correſponds with the accounts of the plague in England in 1665: The only difference is, that the tumor appeared upon the neck in the plague at London.—How careful ought we to be how we receive into our ports any merchandize taken by the Ruſſians from the Turks!

It is ſaid the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, in conſequence of an expreſs from his Court, has ſent orders for the Commander of her Imperial Majeſty's fleet in the Downs, to proceed for the Mediterranean with the firſt fair wind, without touching at any port in the Channel.

Some Ruſſian Sailors, who remained at Portſmouth at ſick quarters, out of the Northern Eagle Ruſſian man of war, on her being ordered for the Thames to be ſold, are to be put on board ſome of the Ruſſian fleet now in the Downs.

It is ſaid the trade between the Port of Hull and Ruſſia is ſo conſiderably increaſed, that it amounts at preſent to full half a million yearly.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 19.

"Conſiderable armaments are making in our ports, and eſpecially at Toulon, but they are ſuch as are conſidered only as neceſſary precautions under the preſent circumſtances, when all the Maritime Powers are putting their naval forces upon a reſpectable footing. It is ſaid, that the ſquadron ſent to Tunis has had the deſired effect; the Dey having agreed to the conditions required of him. Three regiments are ready to embark upon the firſt notice for Corſica. The laſt letters from that iſland adviſe, that Mr. de Marbœuf was marching towards the mountains, in order to rout out thoſe who have taken refuge there, and whoſe exceſſes rather increaſe than diminiſh.

"It is aſſured, that our Court has concerted with thoſe of Madrid, Liſbon and Parma, and have agreed together to inſiſt upon the abolition of the Jeſuits; and in conſequence have ſent orders to their reſpective Miniſters at Rome, to preſs the Pope to have that Society diſſolved as ſoon as poſſible; without which it will be in vain to hope for a ſolid accommodation between the Holy See and the different branches of the Houſe of Bourbon.

"Mr. d'Alembert has juſt received from the King of Pruſſia a preſent of 2 00 crowns, to enable him to make a journey to Italy for the recovery of his health, and accordingly he ſat out a few days ago for Provence."

The French and Spaniards are ſo greatly in want of ſhip timber, that great quantites of oak are daily importing from Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltick, excluſive of the ſupplies received from the territories of the Pope.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 21.

"The States of Holland and the Admiralties of this Province are to meet next Wedneſday the 26th inſt. when it is ſaid ſome very important buſineſs will come under their conſideration. It is pretended, eight new men of war are going to be built; four at Amſterdam, two at Rotterdam, and two at North Holland.

"The Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who was ſome time ago created Colonel in the ſervice of this Republic, is deſirous of purchaſing a regiment of cavalry, which is a proof that he wiſhes to fix in this country.

"By an ordinance iſſued by the Prince Stadtholder, the garriſon of the Hague is from hence forward to beat the reveille and the retreat, and go the rounds, as is practiſed in fortified towns. The retreat was beat here laſt night for the firſt time, which from the novelty of the circumſtance, drew together a prodigious number of people."

Oct. 4. We hear that orders are given for completing his Majeſty's marine forces, to the ſame complement of men as in the laſt war.

According to ſome private letters from Cadiz, the Spaniards are apprehenſive of a ſudden attack upon Cuba, upon which account martial law had been ordered to be ſtrictly enforced on that iſland.

Amongſt the various accidents produced by the high wind this week, at Stirbich fair, was, the following: A lady walking on the road, with a Gentleman, who had long paid court to her, a blaſt took her in the front, and entirely unroofed her of her hat, cap, tow, horſe hair, and French curls, and left her as bare as if ſhe had been new ſhaved; the lady burſt into tears at ſo dreadful a diſcovery, and the gentleman, after picking up the ſhipwreck of her beauties, ſtood motionleſs like a ſtatue, with all the head furniture in his hand, and ſo mortified at her appearance, that he had not power to give her comfort by a ſingle word.

Extract of a letter from Count Panin, Commander in Chief of the ſecond Ruſſian army, dated the 20th of Auguſt, from the walls of Bender.

"On the 26th of July I encamped before the walls of Bender, and ſurrounded it on both ſides of the Neiſter in ſuch a manner, as to intercept all communication with the neighbouring places both by land and water. On the ſecond of Auguſt, I obtained the trenches, and as the enemy make a deſperate reſiſtance, I ſtill continue the attack, and all other operations. In the mean time I endeavoured to renew the correſpondence, which I had begun in the courſe of laſt winter with the Tartars, in order to perſuade them to ſeparate themſelves from the Turkiſh dominion, and to ſub-

mit to the protection of her Imperial Majesty, under whom, I assured them, they should enjoy the same rights, customs, and privileges, and be made as free and independent, as her Majesty's present subjects. I carried on this negotiation by means of several Tartar prisoners whom I released, and sent with repeated letters to their chiefs. How far I have succeded will appear by the following treaty, made with a view to confirm our mutual friendship, and to serve as a foundation for a future alliance, which I hope, by the blessing of heaven, will be happily completed."

August 8, 1770, under the walls of Bender, in the camp of Count Panin, General, Senator, and Knight, and Commander in Chief of the second army of her Imperial Majesty.

"WE the under-named Murses and Chiefs, deputed from all the Murses of Edisan and Budgeak, and from all their communities, hereby declare that, in consequence of the letters, as well as of the express words of his Excellency Count Panin, General in Chief, all Murses and Chiefs, and all people of Edisan and Budgeak, without exception, have made oath, according to our religion, to separate ourselves entirely, and to depart from, the Turkish dominion, and to unite ourselves in friendship with the Russian empire, upon the express conditions, that we shall be under the protection and defence of her Imperial Majesty, Empress of all the Russias, retain our antient customs and privileges, and be under no subjection: we also promise that, by the care of our Murses, the Crimean, as well as the rest of the Tartars, shall accede to the same alliance. We desire not, nor will we suffer, such a Chan to be our ruler, who will not join in all our common agreements, and in the good intentions which we have to reinstate, by the assistance of the Russian Empire, all the Tartar dominions in their antient freedom and independence. By the full power given to us, we ratify and confirm this agreement, in the most solemn and conclusive manner; and, for the further security hereof, we leave for hostages one Murse of Edisan, and one Budgeak, with two of our Chiefs, who shall remain here till such time as the present treaty tending to the interest of both parties, shall be finally completed.——On the other part, his Excellency Count Panin hereby grants to us, together with all our property, a free passage beyond the Danube, and permits us to abide in our former places, faithfully promising by his word and power, that from the signing hereof all friendship shall be shewn, and all assistance given to us, both now and hereafter, by the Russian troops of every denomination. This treaty we and all our community, will not only endeavour to preserve inviolate, but we will also think it our duty to give immediate warning to the Russian armies, as often as we have intelligence of any design of the Turks to attack them.

"May God assist and bless this our good intention, and strengthen our mutual friendship forever! For the better confirmation of this treaty, we have set to it our hands and seals, and have delivered it to his Excellency Count Panin, from whom we have received one of the same tenor, signed with his hand and seal."

A letter received on Tuesday by a Merchant of this city, brought by the Elizabeth, Capt. Prestwick, who is arrived in the river from Petersbourg, gives the following account: That several line of battle ships, lately built upon a new construction, have taken in their stores for nine months, being destined for the Black Sea, and have got on board their compliment of men, amongst which are many foreigners, who have entered volunteers in hopes of sharing the spoils of the enemy.

Letters from Rome advise, that the three Ministers of the House of Bourbon hold conferences together very frequently, which turn on the backwardness of the Pope to dissolve the Society of Jesuits. It is certain that the Pope has often solicited the King of Spain to receive his Nuncio, after the example of the King of Portugal, but that his Majesty, as a prelude to the reception, insists on the abolition of that Society. The Spanish King farther demands, the suppression of the office of the Mass of Sacre Cour de Jesus, together with the indulgencies annexed to it by Pope Clement XIII.

Monday sailed from the Downs the Russian fleet, with all their transports, bound for the Mediterranean.

They write from all parts of the country, particularly the counties of Hertford, Buckingham, Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, Warwick, and Stafford, and agree in their accounts, that the harvest is extremely plentiful and well got in. The weight of the sheaves exceeds any thing that has been known for many years.

His Majesty's frigate Liverpool, which is arrived at Spithead from Cadiz, with upwards of 30 tons of money for the merchants, a great deal of which we hear is French property, did expect to be stopt at Cadiz. While she was there the Spanish Admiral with a ship of the line and six frigates, arrived from their expedition of taking Faulkland-Island from us.

A certain C—— has signified her intention of attending at Court, on Saturday, but was given to understand it would be much more agreeable to decline it. For why, said a great and amiable Lady, should she come to be mortified? and no notice (consistent with decorum) can be taken of her.

The following is the Turkish account of the sea engagement between their fleet and that of the Russians, off the Isle of Scio, in a letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 3.

"Our fleet which was composed of eighteen ships of the line, eight frigates, and some chebecs and galleys, having, for some time, been cruising off the island of Scio, Hassan Bey, who commanded a ship of 70 guns, demanded permission, on July 5th, to encounter the Russians with two frigates, in order to draw them to an engagement under a battery of our cannon, which was planted on a height between Scio and the coast of Natolia, whither our fleet was to retire in case of an accident. No sooner had Hassan Bey set sail, than he discovered the Russians, consisting of twenty sail, who immediately chased him. He directly gave the Signal to the Captain Pacha, who immediately prepared for an engagement. Soon after the frigates had joined the fleet the engagement began, and continued the whole of July 6, with equal obstinacy. But on the decline of the day, the Captain Pacha thought proper to retire, with his fleet, under the cannon of the island of Scio, on the coast of Natolia, where he cast anchor. This position being thought dangerous, and contrary to the opinion of the famous Giaffer Bey, and others, a council of war was called, in which they gave their opinions freely, but he persisted in his resolution of continuing there that night and the next day, and absolutely forbid any Commander to weigh anchor, or put to sea. Night being come, the enemy observing our error, invested the place, and detached successively three fire-ships, which set our fleet on fire, and entirely destroyed it, except the ship of Giaffer Bey, and some chebecs. Most of our felaccas escaped the conflagration, after taking on board about a third of the equipages of our fleet, with which they got off.—As to the Captain Pacha, he was dangerously wounded; and the Grand Signior, on hearing the loss, ordered his head to be struck off, for not following the advice of Giaffer Bey and Hassan Bey; his Highness has also appointed Giaffer Bey Captain Pacha and chief Commander of the Admiralty in his stead. Though the above was a great stroke against us, we have still in our harbour ten ships of the line, a great number more at sea, and we hope to be able still to face the enemy with better success."

Extract of a letter from Venice, Sept. 15.

"According to our last letters from Constantinople, the Divan were of opinion, that as the Grand Vizir had yet a sufficient army, the Grand Signior ought to put himself at the head of his troops, in order to inspire them by his presence with an ardour, which might probably give a turn to affairs. By the same accounts, twelve Caravelles, some Saiques, and a great number of Soldiers had just been dispatched to the Dardanelles. Some propositions of peace we are told at the same time, had been made on the part of a mediating power, which the Ottoman Ministry seemed inclined to listen to, but the Grand Signior absolutely refused even to hear them mentioned."

"The Secretary of the Society of Agriculture of Laon, hath drawn up a memorial, wherein he proves, 'that the great number of useless dogs in 'the kingdom annually consume of aliments proper for the human species to the amount of sixteen millions, which would furnish subsistence for 'upwards of 300,000 men.'

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 27.

"We have just received a journal of the Danish squadron that was sent against Algier, which imports, that they had ineffectually bombarded and cannonaded that city from the 1st of July, to the 15th of the same month, a council of war had been held, and the resolution taken to retire."

We hear the Lords of the Treasury have given directions for the immediate payment of the money remaining due on the Civil List, up to July last, including all arrears of expences, &c.

It is said, that Lord Lafford, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, will shortly be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Yesterday after breaking up of the council at St. James's, Sir Edward Hawke had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.

A noble peer, of the first character and distinction, who is of the cabinet, and whose information is as good, and his experience in politics as great, as any man's in this kingdom, offered the other day, in a very public company, that if any one would lay him down an hundred guineas, he would give him a thousand if there was a war between us and Spain or France, within the compass of two years.

A certain city officer, we are assured has applied to Sir F——r N——n for his advice on the present dilemma of his affairs; and that oracular mouth of the law has assured him, that the scent of the citizens, though dull, is sure; that it will be difficult for him to keep them at bay any longer, and that they will certainly run him down in the race—to avoid which he must resign.

Edinburgh, Sept. 9. A Gentleman struck with the uncommon good appearance of an elderly man, who generally sits bare-headed under a dead wall in the Canongate, opposite to Lord Milton's house, requesting alms of those who pass, had the curiosity to inquire into his history, and learned the following melancholy account of him: He is an attainted Baronet, named Sir John Mitchel of Pittreavie, and had formerly a very affluent estate. In the early part of his life, he was a Captain in the Scotch Greys, but was broke for sending a challenge to the Duke of Malborough, in consequence of some illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace against the Scotch nation: Queen Anne took so personal a part in his prosecution, that he was condemned to transportation for the offence; and this part of his senten e was, with difficulty, removed, at the particular instance of John Duke of Argyle. Exposed in the hundredth year of his age to the various inclemencies of the weather, the humane and charitable of the city have been solicited to attend to his distresses, and relieve him from a situation which appears too severe a punishment for what at worst can be termed his spirited imprudence. A subscription for his annual support is opened at Balfour's Coffee-House.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (*Barbados*) Nov. 3.

Sunday morning last, about half past three, came on a violent storm of thunder and lightning, during the continuance of which St. Ann's castle miraculously escaped destruction. On the north east, east, and southward angles, it shatered the roof in a most terrible manner; it then entered the windows of the next floor: singed and splintered the window cases, ran through the different rooms, broke through the southern window which it greatly damaged, took the corner of the shed over the well room, forced a hole through the arch wall at the top, split the door thereof to pieces, and sunk into the earth by the foundation wall. On the north side, it drove a stone out of the wall near the magazine door, entered just below the lock, struck the plastering off the door cases of the inward and outward doors, and much singed them, but luckily missed the powder, of which there is a great quantity in the magazine. William Moore, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General, who was there for benefit of the air, and Capt. John Duke, happily escaped unhurt, though both were in imminent danger, the rooms in which they lodged being in one continued blaze of lightning for a considerable time; and had not a heavy rain immediately succeeded the stroke, it is imagined the castle would have been on fire, one of the window cases continuing to smoke near a minute after. In consequence of this accident, a board of the commissioners of fortifications met on Wednesday, and we are informed gave orders for erecting an electric spire thereon.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia)

Commons House of Assembly, Monday, Nov. 5. 1770.

The House being informed of the much lamented death of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, which lately happened at Newbury Port, in the Massachuset's government, and taking into consideration the many and uncommon instances of his friendly disinterested regard and attention to the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, as well as his benevolence to mankind in general, and unwearied assiduity in preaching the gospel wherever he had the opportunity; and this House being desirous to transmit to posterity the just sense they entertain of the virtues of the deceased, and to perpetuate the commemoration of them, have unanimously come to the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That this House will provide a sufficient sum to defray the expence of bringing the remains of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield from Newbury Port, in the Massachusetts government to be deposited at the Orphan House in this province.

Resolved, That this House will provide a sufficient sum to erect a proper monument at the Orphan House, for depositing the remains of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.

Resolved, That this House will provide a sufficient sum to defray the expence of putting the church of Savannah in mourning, on account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.

Ordered, That Mr. Ewen and Mr. Crooke, do wait on the Rector of Christ Church, in Savannah, and request he will preach a funeral sermon, in memory of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, next Sunday.

Accordingly they withdrew, and being returned, Mr. Ewen reported, they had (according to order) waited on the Rector, and that he answered, he would prepare a sermon accordingly.

Ordered, That the Clerk do write the Rector and Wardens of Christ Church in Savannah, acquainting them that the House having come to a resolution to defray the expence of putting the church in mourning on account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, the House therefore requests they will be pleased to give orders accordingly.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to en-

quire what will be the expence attending the putting the foregoing resolutions into execution, and report their opinion thereon to the House; and a committee was appointed accordingly. Committed to Sir Patrick Houstoun, Mr. Rae, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Le Conte, and Mr. Young.

PROVIDENCE December 3.

Since our last Capt. Oliver Bowen arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole. He informs, that a pestilential fever continues to rage at Port au Prince and Leoganne, carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants. Earthquakes continued to be very frequent at both these places, but the people having become habituated thereto, paid little more regard to the shocks, than to the rumbling of thunder.

NEW-PORT, December 3.

The General Assembly of Massachusetts, at their last session, passed an act to exempt the people called Quakers, and Anabaptists from paying taxes for the building and repairing meeting houses or places of public worship where such ministers associate.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 30.

By a letter from a gentleman in London, we learn, that his Majesty has proposed to send a Clergyman of dignity to North-America the next spring, in order to look into the state of the Episcopal churches on this continent, and make report. This may probably be a step perparatory to the establishing a Bishop on this continent.

ANNAPOLIS, December 6.

On Tuesday the 27th of last month, died at his house on Potowmack, in the 56th year of his age, Thomas Addison, Esq; some time Major of his Majesty's 35th Regiment of foot.——Having betaken himself pretty early in life to the honourable profession of arms, he was present in several of the sharpest actions of the late and preceding war, both in Europe and Spanish and British America, in which he signalized himself by his bravery, and on every occasion discharged the duty of an expert and spirited officer. In him were united a firm and resolute spirit, a nice sense of honour, and the most tender feelings of humanity. If with the most amiable qualities some human frailties were blended, the candid will not fail tenderly to draw the mantle of oblivion over them. The bulk of his fortune which was considerable, he hath left to his nephew, Thomas Addison, Esq; of Bar-Hill.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday next, is further prorogued till Saturday the 22d instant.

In the Trotman, Capt Blichenden, lately arrived from London, with convicts, we are informed, came over a number of coiners, transported for having presented the public with too many specimens of their ingenuity in that way; and as some counterfeit dollars, and a milled shilling, both badly executed, have already appeared, of their manufactory, we hope, the public will be cautious in receiving as well as paying away.

About ten days ago, a horrid murder was committed about five miles on this side Potapsco Ferry: A person who came from the back parts of Virginia with horses for sale, having indiscreetly mentioned at a public house, that he had sold all his horses and had then the money by him, with which he intended to purchase servants at Baltimore, had that afternoon his throat cut, and above 160 l. in paper money, besides gold, taken from him. The person suspected of having committed the fact is now in goal in Baltimore-Town, and on him was found a large sum of money; as also some of the wearing apparel of the deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.

Extract of a Letter from Southampton Oct. 1,

"You will doubtless hear much of our preparations for a war with Spain, and the daily expectation of its being declared; true indeed it is, that every thing wears that appearance; some of us, however, are not without hope, that when the Spaniards knows how willing and how able we are to measure swords with them, they will be glad to come to amicable terms again, and make us a restitution of the Falkland settlements, and for other affronts. The little I know of these matters, makes me yet very strongly of that opinion. I am obliged to send this by the packet, there being so warm a press for Sailors in all the ports, that it will be difficult for any private ships to sail, till it is somewhat abated; it is thought, that if the war was actually declared, more men would go volunteers, than will be obtained by the very disagreeable mode of impressing."

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 3.

"A war with Spain is currently talked of among the merchants here; the Spaniards, it seems, have taken possession of one of the Falkland Islands, and unless reparation is soon made for such an insult offered to the British government, people suppose a war will be proclaimed. But whether or not, we have several ships of war fitting out at this time, and the press gangs have been busy in the streets of London for ten days past.

"Various are the opinions about what the fate of America will be next sessions. Our friend does not even guess upon the subject. It appears to me, however, that unless the East India company interest themselves on our behalf, the tea act will not be repealed. Parliament is composed of men, who are out of the way of being affected by the distresses of America, and unless it can be proved, that a repeal of that obnoxious Act will be for the interest of this kingdom, most certainly it will be suffered to remain at present.

Extract of a Letter from London, of the same Date.

"There continues the most vigorous marine preparations for war; and since the issuing a proclamation of bounty-money to all able bodied seamen voluntarily entering, such numbers have resorted to the different places of rendezvous, that we shall be able to put a formidable Fleet to sea very soon; the number fitting out is upwards of 40 sail of the line, and 25 frigates and sloops; the Spaniards have taken fort Egmont, on Falkland's Island, sent our people home, and put in a garrison of about 500 men. It is said peace or war depends on the return of a courier soon expected from Madrid; but I am not of that opinion, thinking a ministry, secure of a complaisant majority in parliament, will not fail to secure to themselves that sanction for their past acts, as well to justify their future Proceedings."

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit English guineas, which are now passing among us. They are made of old English shillings, gilt over, and appear fresh and new; but are easily discovered by their being considerably under weight.

A Letter received by the last Packet mentions, that it was thought the Differences subsisting between the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain would be made up, through the Mediation of the Court of France, whose Finances would not admit of her entering into a War at present.

Captain Eve, from the Bay of Honduras, informs, that about six Weeks ago, a Spanish Pettiauger, with 4 Swivel Guns, and about 18 Men, from Baccalar, went to an Island in the Bay, called Ambergrise, burnt several small Houses, and carried off a Negro, under Pretence that the English had no Right to cut Wood there.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Colony met at the City-Hall, when his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to open the Sessions with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

WHEN his Majesty was pleased to confer on me a Government in this Country, it filled me with the highest Satisfaction, and I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate, in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whose Example has been the happy Means of renewing that mutual Intercourse between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which is so much the Interest of both to preserve uninterrupted: This salutary Reconciliation effected by the People of this Province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular Manner to our most gracious Sovereign.

THE violent Proceedings of the *Spaniards*, in dispossessing, in Time of profound Peace, his Majesty's Subjects of their Settlement at *Fort Egmont*, in *Falkland's-Island*; and the considerable naval Armaments which we hear are prepared in Consequence by his Majesty's Orders, gives sufficient Reason to apprehend that War may be the Result—If this should happen, I have the strongest Assurances that the Security of this Part of his Majesty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention; yet it is incumbent on us to consider what may be necessary for its Protection against the sudden Attempts of an Enemy.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly.

YOU cannot be too early in your Deliberations upon making provision for those Exigencies in Case our Apprehensions should be verified.—I have nothing more at this Time to recommend to you, but the Supplies for his Majesty's Troops, and the necessary Support of Government.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

THE favourable Opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my Duty to his Majesty, will make me always solicitous to contribute whatever my Authority, my Credit or my Abilities can furnish, to promote the Welfare thereof: The highest Pleasure I can enjoy will be fairhfully to represent to his Majesty the Zeal and Unanimity of his Subjects in it, and my greatest Ambition to possess the Esteem and Affection of the People of this Province.

DUNMORE.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Esq; of this City, is appointed Secretary and Comptroller, of the General Post Office for the Northern District of North-America, in the Room of* JAMES PARKER, *Esq; Printer, deceased.*

Capt. Southgate, in the Sloop Elizabeth, from Virginia, informs us, that two of the Pilot Boats belonging to that Place, were lost off the Capes, in a violent Gale of Wind, on Sunday the 25th ult. and that the Crew of one of the Boats providentially saved themselves by getting in at the Cabbin Windows of the Ship Fairfield, lately arrived there from England; and that several Vessels were drove out to Sea, but got safe in again.

Sunday last an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, for the Benefit of the Charity School, in this City, by the Rev. Mr. INGLIS, when a handsome Collection was made; and next Sunday another Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's, for the like Purpose.

The same Day also, a Charity Sermon was preached at the New Brick Meeting, by the Rev. Mr. TREAT, *when a handsome Collection was made for the Use of the Poor.*

We are told that the Mails for Falmouth, for the future, will be made up at the Post Office in New-York, the first Tuesday in each Month, instead of the first Saturday. And that the fifth Packet from Falmouth, was added to that Station, and will sail in her proper Course.

Sunday last the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, sailed with the Mail for Falmouth.

The same Day sailed for London, the Brig Diana, Capt. Paul Miller.

On Monday last, The Ship London, Capt. Chambers, and the Britannia, Miller, sail'd for London.

Capt. Lightbourn from Santa Croix, informs, there is no Truth in the Account, of Part of that Island being destroyed By an Earthquake.

A paragraph in the New-London paper says, that last Sunday morning one of the New-York passage boats went out from the Hook to a vessel in distress, when a gale of wind coming on, they were drove out to sea, and in the greatest danger of being lost, but on Monday night they had the good fortune to get into Newport.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

"Since our last arrived the Brig Dove, Gamble from Liverpool, and Brig Peggy, Conyngham from Antigua.

"Capt. Gamble who left Liverpool the 17th of October, says, that they expected War would soon be declared in England, and most of the Ships in Liverpool that were near sailing, were getting Guns, &c. on board as in Time of War.——We have one Liverpool Paper of the 18th October, but little in it, except the following articles.

"London, Oct. 9. Yesterday morning at 3 o'Clock Mr. Potter, one of his Majesty's messengers, who was sent from hence with Dispatches to the Court of Madrid, arrived at Lord Weymouth's office from that Place; his Lordship came to Town in the afternoon, and on receiving the Dispatches brought by Mr. Potter from Spain, his Lordship immediately set out for Richmond, to wait on his Majesty.

"We hear the answer received from the Spanish Court is evasive.

"We are well informed, that the Substance of the answer which the King of Spain has sent, is, that as England has no minister at the Court of Madrid, no direct answer could be sent by the messenger; but that he should give instructions to his minister, to give a proper answer to our demands.

"It is reported that the augmentation of the army was resolved upon the last Cabinet Council.

"We are informed, from very respectable authority, that there will be no War at present."

The above is all the News that is in the Paper, worth mentioning ——Capt. Conyngham says, that at Antigua, Guadaloup, Martinico, &c. they were all putting the Islands in good order for defence, daily expecting a Declaration of War.

Saturday Evening last, departed this Life in the 74th Year of his Age, Peter Mersier, Esq; Late an Alderman of this City, a Gentleman of an unblemished Character, and universally esteem'd by all his Acquaintance. He was in Health till the Monday Evening before, when being taken with a Fit, he remain'd speechless till his Death.

Boston and Philadelphia Post not come in.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Boon, Brast, from Madeira. Sloop Betsy, Southgate, Virginia; Florida, Hodgden, New-Providence: Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island; Little Betsy, Cumming, St. Thomas; Good Intent, Campbell, Coracoa.

OUTWARD. Ship Rambow, Caldwell, for Colerain; Britannia, Brynan, Newry. Brig Lord Camden, Elder, Coracoa; Savage, Calder, South-Carolina; Sally, Townsend, Terfera; Polly, Miles, St. Thomas; Betty, Wilkinson, Liverpool. Sloop Chance, Berrien, St. Augustine; Polly, Periam; and Betsy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Frances, Seymour, St. Kitts; Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode Island.

CLEARED. Ship Britannia, Miller; London. Chambers; and Minerva, Read, to London: Grace, Chambers; and Ellin, Clark, Bristol. Brig Liberty, Prince, Cayenne; Hibernia, Hayman, Galway. Sloop Pensacola Packet, Rogers, Pensacola: Harlequin, Lamb, St Augustine; Charming Polly, De St. Croix, Rhode Island; Charles, Fitzgerald; and George, Deklyn, Hispaniola; Betty, Campbell, Virginia; Charlotte, Coburn; and Bentham, Alberson, Philadelphia. Schooner Harmony, Norris, Coracoa; Godwin, Riker. St. Augustine; Patience, Collings, Madeira; Betsy and John, Ingersoll, Halifax. Snow Peggy, Dunlap, Coracoa.

Damaged LINENS.

This Day will be sold, on the Bridge
At the Merchant's Coffee House,
2 Boxes of Damag'd LINENS,
And To Morrow will be sold at the same Place,
A Box of Damag'd Linens, with
several Pieces of 6-4 Broad-Cloths;
A few Pieces of superfine Broad-Cloths in Patterns, with Trimmings, to be sold, at
P. M'DAVITT's Vendue Store.

New York, December 13, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

JOHN ANTHONY BEAU,
ENGRAVER and CHASER.

PROPOSES to teach any Ladies or Gentlemen that incline to learn, the Art of Drawing, in all its Branches. He engraves and does all Sorts of chisel Work, at the most reasonable Rates. Whoever will favour him with their Commands, are desired to apply to Mr. Lewis Fueter, Gold and Silver Smith, opposite to the Coffee-House. 58 61

Just published, and to be sold, at the Printing Office, at the Exchange.

PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE:
OR
THE CHOICE
OF
A RURAL LIFE:
A
POEM.
By a GENTLEMAN educated at YALE COLLEGE.
Me placeant ante omnia sylvæ. VIRG.
Otium sine literis mors est, & vivi hominis sepultura. SEN.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS in the night of the 28th of November, the cabbin of the Brigantine Sally, lying at New-York, was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, amongst which were, six silver tea spoons and a pair of sugar tongs, mark'd ST, a number of books, amongst which were, Smollet's history of England, seven vols. the Spectator, 9 vols. Shakespear's plays, 8 vols. Johnston's dictionary, 2 vols. Atkinson's and Patoun's navigation; a kallender and mariners compass, with sundry other books, and considerable of wearing apparel. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward. And if any of the above goods are offered to sale, and the persons to whom they are offered would stop them, they will be thankfully rewarded, by
SOLOMON TOWNSEND.

N. B. In case of the subscriber's absence, apply to Mr Jacob Townsend, merchant in New-York.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1770. 58 61

LONDON.

Sept. 27. The last letters from Guernsey informs us, that the French find very great difficulty in procuring sailors to man their ships of war now in the ports of Brest and Rochfort.

Sept. 29. The Militia of the different counties will soon be ordered out, and the necessary regulations will be made, as is usual before a war.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 27.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ship Liverpool, Capt. Braithwaite, from the Mediterranean, but last from Cadiz, having on board the Purser of the Pomona sloop of war, who has been for some time under confinement at Cadiz, on account of a dispute between him and the guards."

POET'S CORNER.

On the DISSECTION of a BODY.

OBSERVE this wonderful machine,
View its connection in each part,
Thus furnish'd by the hand unseen,
How far surpassing human art!
Should ablest imitators try,
With utmost skill, to form a like,
Cou'd they so charm the curious eye?
Could they with equal wonder strike?
See how the motion of each part
Upon some other still depends,
When all a mutual aid impart,
Conducive to their various ends.
Whilst we th' amazing frame explore,
More secret wonders still we spy,
Yet there remain ten thousand more
Hid from the microscopick eye.
Here may the stupid atheist scan
Convincing proofs, which all combine
To overthrow his wretched plan,
And speak the maker's hand divine.
What great emoluments accrue
To those who nature's laws obey?
From such instructions in her view,
Ye sons of Esculapius say!
Though God has call'd the life he lent,
Each vital function, dormant laid,
Here we trace nature's deep intent,
And see how once the springs were play'd.
These tubes convey'd the purple juice,
Which with new strength supply'd the whole;
And here branch'd forth the nerves, whose use
Was to keep converse with the soul.
This silent preacher points us out
The cause of many a latent ill,
Which heretofore lay hid in doubt,
Baffling each effort of our skill.

HENRY VAN VLECK,

At his Store in Dock-Street;

HAS just imported in the New Hope, Capt. De Peyster, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool,—A general Assortment of Goods, amongst which are,——Bearskins and Beaver Coatings, blue and red do. Striped Blankets, broad and narrow Frizes and Naps; Fearnoughts, Plains, Forrest Cloths, Broad-Cloths; 7-8 and 9-4 Blankets, Checks, Shot and Bar Lead,—a few Bales of Pepper, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, at said Store,

A few Trunks of Cottons and Callicoes, cheap as can be imported. 57 60

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Gabriel Briggs, of the Manor of Cortlandt, a dark brown HORSE, with white fet-locks on his hind feet, the under side of his mane cut short, paces and trots, is a high mettled horse, about 14 hands and a half high, neither mark'd nor branded; also a hunting saddle, with a blue housen, bound with leather: Supposed to be stolen by one Richard Pendergast, a short, well set man, a native of Ireland, a ditcher, in good apparel and is much given to laughing loud, who absconded at the same time, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever secures the horse and saddle, or horse alone, shall have Six Pounds reward, or Eight Pounds with the thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by 57 60

Dated Nov. 1st, 1770. GABRIEL BRIGGS.

SUTTON and LATHAM,

HAVE open'd Apartments for Innoculation, where Patients will be carefully attended, and every Thing necessary provided. Their Price for Innoculation, is *Three Pounds Four Shillings*, New-York Currency.

As there may be some Persons willing to be innoculated, but who cannot conveniently pay even so small a Sum as Half a *Johannes*, they are informed, that the Price shall be adapted to their Circumstances.

Mr. Latham innoculates from Six Weeks old; and every Month in the Year.

For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his House in Broad-Street. 56 59

New-Haven, Nov. 2, 1770.

WE *the Subscribers being appointed Trustees, (by the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, holden on the second Thursday of October, 1770) of the Estate of Elnathan Judd, of Waterbury, an Insolvent Debtor; Do hereby give public Notice, to the Creditors of the said Judd, to meet at the Dwelling House of Medad Lyman, Innholder in New-Haven, upon the last Monday of February next, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to consider of what is necessary to be done, relative to the Division of the Estate of said Judd, agreeable to Act of the said Assembly.*

Samuel Bishop, } Trustees.
Joseph Hopkins, }

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to catts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. o—

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janses' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gesbert Marselis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

ISAAC SEARS,

HAS just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, from London, a general Assortment of European and East-India Goods; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, from Bristol, a like Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, which are now selling at his Store near Beekman's Slip. 55 58

THEOPHYLACT BACHE,

At his Store in Hanover-Square,

HAS for sale on very low terms, a large assortment of European and other goods, imported by the last ships from London and Bristol; also Madeira Wine and Cordage, &c. 56 59

City of New-York, Common Council Chamber, Nov. 22d, 1770.

WHEREAS it is directed in and by an Act of the Governor, the Council and the General Assembly of this Colony, entitled, an Act to prevent Swine from running at large in the City of New-York, the County of West Chester, Queen's County, King's County and Richmond County, now in full force, that no Swine, small or great, shall or do run at large, or at liberty in the High Ways, Roads, Lanes, Streets, Meadows, or in undivided, unimproved or common Land, or within any Fields, or Inclosures, unless in the Fields or Inclosures belonging to the Owners of such Swine, upon any Pretence, Colour or Excuse whatsoever; And whereas it being represented to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in common Council convened, that many Inconveniencies and Mischiefs, have lately arisen from the Number of Swine, running at large in and through the several Streets of this City, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, do therefore in order to remedy those Mischiefs and Inconveniencies attending said Swine running at large as aforesaid, hereby give this public Notice (that from and after the 15th Day of Dec. next) all Swine which shall be discovered running at large, in and through any of the public Streets, Lanes or High Ways of this City, will be taken up and impounded, and the Owner or Owners thereof, made subject to the Penalty mentioned in the abovesaid Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly.

Signed by Order of the Common Council,

56 59 AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land,

containing ten Acres and an Half; half of which is an Orchard, and the whole Mowing-Ground. It is pleasantly situated in the Town of West-Chester, near the Church and Quakers Meeting House, and within half a Mile of the Town Landing. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to WILLIAM BOND, living on the premises, who will give a good Title for the same. 56 59

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia, Capt. Miller, from London, and to be sold, by

HENRY WHITE,

the following Articles;

DOUBLE and single refin'd loaf sugar, raisins, currants, spices of all kinds; best London porter, strouds, India silks, chintses, cambricks, lawns, and kid gloves. Also,

ROSE BUTTER in Firkins. 54—

Just opened Store, and to be sold,

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

LATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.
Best twist and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, silk laces,
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauses and gause handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.

Table cloths of different sizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different sizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Persians, taffaties and lutestrings, modes, pelongs & sattins of all colours.
Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worsted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Men's stout shoes.
Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Best raisins in casks,
Good snuff. Lamphlack.
Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of milinary in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, catridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture. Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.——If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,——nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.——Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end,—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

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POET'S CORNER.

On the DISSECTION *of a* BODY.

OBSERVE this wonderful machine,
View its connection in each part,
Thus furnish'd by the hand unseen,
How far surpassing human art!
Should ablest imitators try,
With utmost skill, to form a like,
Cou'd they so charm the curious eye?
Could they with equal wonder strike?
See how the motion of each part
Upon some other still depends,
When all a mutual aid impart,
Conducive to their various ends.
Whilst we th' amazing frame explore,
More secret wonders still we spy,
Yet there remain ten thousand more
Hid from the microscopick eye.
Here may the stupid atheist scan
Convincing proofs, which all combine
To overthrow his wretched plan,
And speak the maker's hand divine.
What great emoluments accrue
To those who nature's laws obey?
From such instructions in her view,
Ye sons of Esculapius say!
Though God has call'd the life he lent,
Each vital function, dormant laid,
Here we trace nature's deep intent,
And see how once the springs were play'd.
These tubes convey'd the purple juice,
Which with new strength supply'd the whole;
And here branch'd forth the nerves, whose use
Was to keep converse with the soul.
This silent preacher points us out
The cause of many a latent ill,
Which heretofore lay hid in doubt,
Baffling each effort of our skill.

HENRY VAN VLECK,

At his Store in Dock-Street;

HAS just imported in the New Hope, Capt. De Peyster, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool,—A general Assortment of Goods, amongst which are,——Bearskins and Beaver Coatings, blue and red do. Striped Blankets, broad and narrow Frizes and Naps; Fearnoughts, Plains, Forrest Cloths, Broad-Cloths; 7-8 and 9-4 Blankets, Checks, Shot and Bar Lead,—a few Bales of Pepper, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, at said Store,

A few Trunks of Cottons and Callicoes, cheap as can be imported. 57 60

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Gabriel Briggs, of the Manor of Cortlandt, a dark brown HORSE, with white fet-locks on his hind feet, the under side of his mane cut short, paces and trots, is a high mettled horse, about 14 hands and a half high, neither mark'd nor branded; also a hunting saddle, with a blue housen, bound with leather: Supposed to be stolen by one Richard Pendergast, a short, well set man, a native of Ireland, a ditcher, in good apparel and is much given to laughing loud, who absconded at the same time, and is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever secures the horse and saddle, or horse alone, shall have Six Pounds reward, or Eight Pounds with the thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by 57 60

Dated Nov. 1st, 1770. GABRIEL BRIGGS.

SUTTON and LATHAM,

HAVE open'd Apartments for Innoculation, where Patients will be carefully attended, and every Thing necessary provided. Their Price for Innoculation, is *Three Pounds Four Shillings*, New-York Currency.

As there may be some Persons willing to be innoculated, but who cannot conveniently pay even so small a Sum as Half a *Johannes*, they are informed, that the Price shall be adapted to their Circumstances.

Mr. Latham innoculates from Six Weeks old; and every Month in the Year.

For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his House in Broad-Street. 56 59

New-Haven, Nov. 2, 1770.

WE *the Subscribers being appointed Trustees, (by the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, holden on the second Thursday of October, 1770) of the Estate of Elnathan Judd, of Waterbury, an Insolvent Debtor; Do hereby give public Notice, to the Creditors of the said Judd, to meet at the Dwelling House of Medad Lyman, Innholder in New-Haven, upon the last Monday of February next, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to consider of what is necessary to be done, relative to the Division of the Estate of said Judd, agreeable to Act of the said Assembly.*

Samuel Bishop, } Trustees.
Joseph Hopkins, }

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to calts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. o—

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, aad John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janses' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gesbert Marselis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.

ISAAC SEARS,

HAS just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, from London, a general Assortment of European and East-India Goods; and by the Grace, Capt. Chambers, from Bristol, a like Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, which are now selling at his Store near Beekman's Slip. 55 58

THEOPHYLACT BACHE,

At his Store in Hanover-Square,

HAS for sale on very low terms, a large assortment of European and other goods, imported by the last ships from London and Bristol; also Madeira Wine and Cordage, &c. 56 59

City of New-York, Common Council Chamber, Nov. 22d, 1770.

WHEREAS it is directed in and by an Act of the Governor, the Council and the General Assembly of this Colony, entitled, an Act to prevent Swine from running at large in the City of New-York, the County of West Chester, Queen's County, King's County and Richmond County, now in full force, that no Swine, small or great, shall or do run at large, or at liberty in the High Ways, Roads, Lanes, Streets, Meadows, or in undivided, unimproved or common Land, or within any Fields, or Inclosures, unless in the Fields or Inclosures belonging to the Owners of such Swine, upon any Pretence, Colour or Excuse whatsoever; And whereas it being represented to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in common Council convened, that many Inconveniencies and Mischiefs, have lately arisen from the Number of Swine, running at large in and through the several Streets of this City, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, do therefore in order to remedy those Mischiefs and Inconveniencies attending said Swine running at large as aforesaid, hereby give this public Notice (that from and after the 15th Day of Dec. next) all Swine which shall be discovered running at large, in and through any of the public Streets, Lanes or High Ways of this City, will be taken up and impounded, and the Owner or Owners thereof, made subject to the Penalty mentioned in the abovesaid Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly.

Signed by Order of the Common Council,
AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clk.
56 59

TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land,

containing ten Acres and an Half; half of which is an Orchard, and the whole Mowing-Ground. It is pleasantly situated in the Town of West-Chester, near the Church and Quakers Meeting House, and within half a Mile of the Town Landing. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to WILLIAM BOND, living on the premises, who will give a good Title for the same. 56 59

JUST IMPORTED;

In the Britannia, Capt. Miller, from London, and to be sold,

HENRY WHITE,

the following Articles;

DOUBLE and single refin'd loaf sugar, raisins, currants, spices of all kinds; best London porter, strouds, India silks, chintzes, cambricks, lawns, and kid gloves. Also,

ROSE BUTTER in Firkins. 54—

Just opened Store, and to be sold,

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 52—

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

LATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.
Best twist and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, silk laces,
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauses and gause handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.

Table cloths of different sizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different sizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Persians, taffaties and lute-strings, modes, pelongs & sattins of all colours.
Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worsted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Men's stout shoes.
Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Best raisins in casks,
Good snuff. Lamphlack.
Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of milinary in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, catridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture. Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.——If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,——nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.——Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end,—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

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Firkins. 54—

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Leather and worsted mitts.
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The proceedings and Debates in the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, on Thursday the 27th of Sept. last, on the Refusal of the Recorder when legally summon'd, to attend the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City, with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty, being somewhat curious and extraordinary in their Natures, and affording Instruction in an important affair, it is thought the following account will be acceptable to our Readers.

THE Lord Mayor opened the Court with a speech, in which he informed them, that the matters which he understood to be intended for their consideration, at that time, were the disposal of the place of City Marshal, and the conduct of the Recorder; that, since the Recorder was present, he hoped they would proceed first on his business; and concluded with saying, he was now ready to hear any motion. When the Lord Mayor had finished, there was a silence for a short time, but at length Mr. Hurford rose, and said, he hoped some of the worthy Aldermen, who were present in the Court of Aldermen when Mr. Recorder declared his refusal to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London with their Address, Petition and Remonstrance to his Majesty, would now give the Court some account of that matter.

Mr. Alderman Townsend. I will endeavour to repeat to the Court, as exactly as I can recollect, what passed on that occasion. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Beckford, at the Court of Aldermen, asked Mr Recorder whether he might expect Mr. Recorder's attendance to St. James's, with the Address, Petition and Remonstrance of the City of London, that he might be provided, in case of Mr. Recorder's refusal. Mr. Recorder said, he was glad the Lord Mayor had, by his question given Mr. Recorder an opportunity to speak his mind; "though, (added the Recorder) if I had not been called upon, I should have taken an opportunity to have given your Lordship notice, that I will not attend that Address." The late Lord Mayor replied "Sir, do you then take upon you to determine what part of your duty you will perform, and what part you will not? I suppose when the time comes that we are to go up with a congratulatory Address on the delivery of the Queen you will be ready enough to go up with that?" Mr. Recorder answered, "I will not go up with this; and when the time comes which you mention, I will then tell you what I will do."

Mr. Ald. Wilkes, I can bear testimony to what the worthy Alderman has related; and I believe he has neither added nor omitted any circumstance.

Mr. Ald. Townsend. It will be a satisfaction to me, if Mr. Recorder will be pleased to inform the Court, whether I have faithfully related what passed on that occasion.

Mr. Recorder. What the Gentleman has said, he has related very nearly as it passed.

After some altercation, it was observed by Mr. Alderman Nash, that there was at present no charge exhibitted against the Recorder.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes then said, "My Lord Mayor, Complaint having been made by a Member of this Court, that Mr. Recorder did refuse to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty—I *move*, 'that it appears to this Court, that the Recorder did 'refuse to attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons 'of this City, with their humble Address, Remonstrance 'and Petition to his Majesty.'

This motion being seconded by Mr. Alderman Oliver, the question was put, and the same was *unanimously* resolved in the affirmative; and it was agreed that Mr. Recorder be *called upon to answer* why he did not attend.

The question was then put, "That Mr. Recorder be now called upon to give his reasons why he did not attend." The same was resolved in the affirmative.

RECORDER's *Defence.*

Mr. Recorder, I am now called upon by this Court to give my reasons why I did not attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, with their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition to his Majesty. They have before had my reasons. I gave them when the matter was depending, as a man of honour and as a Gentleman. I have always given the City good advice. I have always cultivated this Court, and always treated it with the greatest respect. When the City of London was going to determine upon that Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, *I*, as their Recorder, gave them my opinion that it was a violent Libel upon the King and his Government, and contrary to law: I told you, that the Corporation could only act as any individual according to the general laws of the land. I protested against your proceedings, but my arguments had no weight with you; you would not be directed by me: The Recorder was out-voted. I wondered at the time; but so it was, the Recorder, who was best qualified to judge of the legality of your Petitions, was out-voted. It was determined against my opinion. Could I then, as a man of honour and a Gentleman, act contrary to my conscience? Could I join in this Libel by going up with it, for which I should have been liable to be punished? I have long been abused, and though you ordered my oath to be printed before the vacation, yet I have hitherto been silent under all the reproaches that have been cast upon me; because if I had justified myself, I must have condemned you. I have a great opinion of the understanding of this Court in many matters; but should I, who sit so near the Chair, and am to support the honour and dignity of the Lord Mayor, should I join in an unlawful act with this Court, who are not qualified to judge of the legality of Petitions? I give my opinion always according to law; I mean the law as it has stood since 1696; but I except the last 20 years; I do not mean the law of these last 20 years. These Gentlemen call themselves Lovers of Liberty, but what tyranny is it to command me to do that which is against my conscience. I heard some Gentlemen say, that I was directed by motives of interest, and I heard the word *Chancellor*.——

Mr. Ald. Townsend. I beg permission, my Lord Mayor, to interrupt Mr. Recorder for one moment. Mr. Recorder has said, "He heard somebody mention the word *Chancellor*," and he looked this way with an apparent meaning. The imputation may fall on several. It would be a very great reflection on any man to have whispered such a thing at this time, and a most ridiculous absurdity at any time to have joined the two names, Recorder and Chancellor, together. Were they ever joined together in any man's conceit but Mr. Recorder's? I cannot think they ever were; it is really too much, too extravagant to be imagined; therefore if Mr. Recorder did hear it, I hope he will inform the Court who said it.

Mr. Recorder. It is impossible for me in this confusion to say who said it.

Mr. Ald. Townsend. Did Mr. Recorder hear it, or did he not?

Mr. Recorder. It is impossible for me to say absolutely in this confusion; but I thought I heard it.—If I was directed by views of interest, I should not have pursued it this way: It would not have been by a servile submission to the dictates of Ministers that I should have sought it; I would do it by a violent and high-flaming opposition: I should have been a Member of the London Tavern; I should have bought freeholds in every county of England, for the sake of signing Petitions; I should have refused the payment of the land-tax, and then I should have been loaded with emoluments, as other Gentlemen are. But it is alledged, that I have acted contrary to my oath; see what my oath is—(*taking it out of his pocket.*)—'Ye shall sweare that 'ye shall be good and true to our Sovereigne Lord the King 'of Great-Britain.' And then there is another part—'And 'ready ye shall be to come at the warning of the Major and 'Sheriffs, or their Ministers, for good and wise counsell to 'give, and to ride and goe with them at all tymes when 'neede shall be, to mayntayne the state of this City.' —You see here are two duties: The first and the most essential is to the King; and the smaller part of the oath is to give way to the greater. The chief part of the oath is allegiance to the King: The City Address is a libel on the King; therefore, though it was approved by the Court of Common Council, and a measure of theirs, yet I pursued the first part of my oath against the Corporation, that is, the more material part of my oath against the insignificant part of it. As for the 'riding and going for the state 'of the City,' it means for the state of the City on the business of the City. Suppose the Common Council should resolve to go at the head of the six regiments of the City Militia, with firelocks and matches lighted to attack the King in his Palace, am I to go with them to be hanged? Gentlemen talk of oaths; this should put them on examining themselves. How have you kept your oaths? How many of the Common Council do not attend often when they are summoned? When I look about me, I do not see a man who may not be charged with the same neglect as myself. There are Aldermen who do not attend their duty. Sheriffs are often absent, because they can spend their time more pleasantly in the country. Let him who is innocent strike the first stroke. But, Gentlemen, it is fit you should know that my oath does not extend to the voluntary pilgrimages which the Court of Common Council may please to pay to St. James's. It is for the business of the City only that I am to attend. And as for the state of the City, I shall always abide by my own opinion as a Lawyer. But, my Lord Mayor, I must inform you, that if it is in the power of this Court to exact such attendance from the Recorder; if it is in the power of this Court to exact from me a compliance with their will in presenting Petitions, they never shall exact such compliance from me.

Mr. Recorder then withdrew.

Mr. Alderman Harley. My Lord Mayor, The City of London have always had men of the first eminence in the law for their Recorder: If you come to call them to account in this manner, what man of honour or eminence will ever serve you hereafter? I honour the Recorder for his spirit, and the more because it corresponds with my own. I am of the same opinion with Mr Recorder. I have always said so, and will always be ready to declare it. What, will this Court be cruel enough to go to be angry with a man for matter of opinion? Mr. Recorder has told you he thought you were acting illegally: Could he then, as a man of honour, and a Gentleman, attend you after that? I did not go up with you myself for the same reason.

Mr. Alderman Townsend. No man can rise with more uneasiness than I do, to censure a conduct of this nature in so capital an Officer of the City of London as the Recorder. I hoped when I came into Court, that we should have heard something from Mr. Recorder, which might have palliated or apologized for his conduct, and, by that means, have softned the just resentment of this great City. I am sincerely sorry for my disappointment. By the commendations bestowed on Mr. Recorder's spirit, as it is called by the Right Honourable Alderman, because it corresponds with his own, I am afraid Mr. Recorder continues still to listen to some evil Privy Council, that Council which has lately duped so many Aldermen, and made them instruments of their own disgrace, for the sole emolument of the giver. I shall not inflame this Court, by noticing the invectives of Mr. Recorder, either personally against myself, or against the Citizens of London, and the Members of the Common Council, bringing a general charge of perjury against us all; which he has not insinuated, but expressly urged against every man in his corporate capacity. I shall confine myself to that part of his speech which aims at a defence of his own conduct. Recrimination, were it more just than Mr. Recorder's, is no defence. Mr. Recorder says, that he advised this Court against their Address, Remonstrance and Petition? So far he acted consistently with his duty, if he spoke his unbiassed sentiments, and his real opinion, but having given his opinion, the judgment remained with us; and he was bound to acquiesce and to act under it. But he says he was outvoted! and makes it a strange thing, a wonder! Could it have been imagined that Mr. Recorder would have come here, and told us to our faces, that we only meet to register his edicts! He says, if he had attended, he should have been liable to be prosecuted for a libel. I do affirm directly the contrary; and that no servant or Officer of a Court, is punishable for acting officially under the orders of that Court whose Officer he is: With as much reason might your Clerk refuse to record your proceedings when contrary to his opinion. I see some Gentlemen here, old and able practitioners in the law, Mr. Recorder's friends, I call upon them to declare how the law stands in this case. We often hear a great talk about licentiousness, and anarchy, and confusion, what can lead to it more directly than to leave every inferior Officer of a Court to set up his private opinion against the judgment of the Court itself?

In regard to what Mr. Recorder says about Oaths, I must observe to your Lordship, that the charge against Mr. Recorder is not for a neglect, but for an absolute refusal to discharge his Oath, had he been absent, he might have had a lawful, a reasonable excuse for his absence; but this was an absolute, obstinate, contumacious refusal; he said he would not attend,—He says the attending this Address was no part of the State, and that the Address itself was no part of the business of the City, but that it was a voluntary pilgrimage of the Court of Common Council to St. James's: If by pilgrimage Mr Recorder means that we went upon a hopeless errand, it is true, in that sense, it was a pilgrimage, and, perhaps, the ill success of it may serve to wean us henceforward from a superstitious veneration which over religious people are apt to entertain for their Saint. But what more solemn act could this Court do, than that of carrying to the foot of the Throne the grievances and complaints of the people? Mr. Recorder himself acknowledges, that if it was the business of the City, he should be bound to attend. Now it is a notorious Fact, and your Town Clerk can witness it, that when we went to St. James's, with the congratulatory Address on the Birth of a Princess, Mr. Recorder, attending in his robes, claimed, demanded, and insisted on it as his right, the right of his office, to attend, and to read the Address; and himself took from the hands of Sir James Hodges, the Town Clerk, that Address, which the late Lord Mayor had given to the Town Clerk; because of Mr. Recorder's refusal on the former occasion. If then it was Mr. Recorder's right to read it, it was his duty too: Duty and right in this place are convertible terms. It was a right of office he claimed. How will he make a distinction between his duty with a petitioning, and with a congratulatory Address? Have not the Citizens at least as good a right to petition as to congratulate? If Congratulation is business of the City, Petition is more so, a much more serious and more solemn business. The one is only a matter of form and compliment, the other of necessity and importance. If the state and dignity of the City are concerned in Mr. Recorder's attendance on the Compliment, surely for an hundred obvious reasons they were much more concerned in the other. To Kings as to God (a thorough Courtier will not be displeased with so much of the parallel) there are two parts of our duty,—Mr. Recorder is not singular in his choice; the numerous Scotch and the few English Addressors, with every sycophant in and about St James's have long declared the latter the more delightful, and it has been found to be the more acceptable part of our duty.

Mr. Recorder talks of the Common council besieging the the King in his Palace, and compares actual Rebellion to the peaceable, humble, legal Petition and Remonstrance of Grievances: Does he expect we should reason seriously on that part of his argument? It is so absurd to deserve an answer.—But what is the strongest part of his justifications he tells us, modestly enough, that we are all Libellers of our King and the Government; men acting in direct opposition to all law; and it would, he says, have been not only disgraceful but dangerous to him to have been seen in our company. Are we, because Mr. Recorder calls us Libellers, to retract our former opinions without any other reason, and to sign our own condemnation? What has Mr Recorder to support his illegal assertion that we are all Libellers.—Judges have been censured and punished for calling Petitioners in similar cases, Libellers.

If it were true that our Petition were a Libel, there are laws to punish Libels; and no man can doubt the inclination of our present Administration to make examples of us. Now let us consider, what steps did they take to bring us to punishment? They knew it was impossible to do it by the laws: The laws were strongly in our favour: They resorted to the H—— of C——, the old resort of corrupt and corrupting Ministers when law fails them, and an illegal act is to be committed safely: They intended and had prepared to impeach the late Lord Mayor, your Lordship, and some other Members of the Court: But even there the injustice was too great to go down, the attempt was found to be too hazardous, and their cowardice made them abandon the design. If then his Majesty's Ministers, with the assistance of the Crown Lawyers, and without any apprehension of a want of complaisance in the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; if, with all these advantages, they have not been able legally to charge us with being Libellers, shall we at this time give credit to Mr. Recorder's bare assertions? I am sorry to say that by the unskilfulness of Mr. Recorder's defence (not to call it by a harsher name) he has reduced us to this dilemma. We must either condemn this Court, and with them the whole City of London; or we must condemn and punish him. He has himself told you in so many words, "that if he justified himself he must condemn you."

Mr. Patterson. I do not deny its being a part of Mr. Recorder's duty to attend the Addresses of the City; and I must allow that an Officer is not punishable for acting officially under the orders of the Court whose Officer he is.

Mr Alderman Harley. Mr. Recorder has put his defence upon honour and conscience. He is a Gentleman and a man of honour, and I hope and believe that every one in this place, who is a Gentleman and a man of honour, will defend him as such.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. 'My Lord, I move that it is the 'opinion of this Court, that the Recorder, by refusing to 'attend the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this 'City with their humble Address Remonstrance and Petition 'to his Majesty, acted contrary to his oath and the duty of 'his office.'

This Motion being seconded, the Question was put, and declared to be carried in the affirmative. But Mr. Paterson demanded a division, declaring that "he should be glad to see his name in print on this occasion; for he should always be on the side of Humanity."

Mr. *Freeman.* My Lord, that Gentleman is very irregular, in speaking to a question after it has been put, and carried, and a division called for and granted: I hope therefore, I may be permitted to say, that I shall divide on the side of *Justice*, which, if it were not *Humanity*, would not be *Justice*. Justice, my Lord, is general humanity in opposition to partial, improper *Favour*, falsely, and with great damage to mankind, frequently called humanity. Favour is frequently so masked to violate that general humanity or justice which is due to all, in order to be pitiful to one.

In the division there appeared to be six Aldermen and 88 Commoners, besides the two Tellers, for the affirmative; and six Aldermen and 51 Commoners for the negative. Whereupon his Lordship declared the question to be resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes. My Lord, I now move, "that the farther consideration of the business relating to Mr. Recorder be adjourned to the next Common-Council, and that the Lord-Mayor be desired to order notice of it to inserted in the summons."

The motion for adjournment of this business being seconded, the question was put, and resolved in the affirmative.

HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

Has just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, a neat Assortment of Goods suitable to the Season, which he will sell cheap for Cash or short Credit, at his Store, on Hunter's-Quay, near the Coffee-House, as follows;

AN assortment of cotton and checked linens,
Do. of Scots handkerchiefs,
Crimson worsted furniture,
9-4 white sheeting,
Womens cotton hose,
Mens white and brown do.
Superfine and coarse cloths, and shalloons,
Flannel stripes of different colours,
Striped linsies,
Spotted ermine,
Scarlet baise,
Frises, penistons, and half thicks,
Kerseys, striped duffels,
Brown and green naps,
White and yellow flannels,
Barlicorns, Scots camblets,
Embossed serges,
Black, blue, and pink callimancoes and durants,
Blue and brown damask,
Black Bombazeen,
Green and spotted rugs,
Felt hats—pins,
Callicoes of various colours,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Bandanoes, silk lungee, romal and blue and white cotton do.
Black China taffatics,
Persian do.
Clouting and napkin diaper,
Pistol and clear lawns,
Cambricks,
Diaper table cloths,
Flaxen Russia,
Russia and Ravent duck, No. 1 to 6. 55 58

For LONDON,
The SHIP
ALBANY,

WILLIAM RICHARDS, Master; Will sail with all convenient Speed, the greatest Part of the Cargo already engaged: For Freight or Passage, apply to CHARLES M'EVERS, or said Master. 55 58

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP ELLIN,
JOHN CLARK, Master;

At Cruger's Wharf; will sail early the next Month.——For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master.

Nov. 21, 1770. 55 58

Imported in the last Vessels from LONDON and BRISTOL, and sold by

ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Opposite the FLY-MARKET.

SUperfine and second blue, scarlet, black, white, green and brown cloths; Wiltons do. of different colours; German serge, of different colours; scarlet bath coating, scarlet frize, light coloured do. Bath coating, blue and red duffels, 7-8 and 9-4 rose blankets, white swanskin, Penistones and halfthicks; red coating, rattinet, shalloon & durants; black flowered russel, black sagathy, black prunella, sewing silk and scarf twist, binding, buttons, bed bunts, painting brushes, buckskin, shammy and glased mens gloves, womens gloves and mitts.

ALSO he has to SELL,

The very best old Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and sweet wines; do. old Jamaica spirits, West-India Rum, and old brandy; Geneva in cases and otherwise, best velvet corks; Spanish brown & yellow, Vermillion, Litharge, Prussian blue, powder blue, chocolate, coffee, alspice, ginger, &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, SCONCES, AND DRESSING GLASSES,

A very large Assortment just opened,
To be SOLD upon reasonable TERMS,
At Abeel & Byvanck's,
Near COENTIES-MARKET;
They have also just opened, an Assortment of
Cutlery, Iromongery, &c.
Where is also for Sale,
A likely Negro Wench, about 16 Years of Age, born in this City, and sold for no Fault. 55 58

ALL Persons indebted to the Co-partnership of Roosevelt and Sands, are desired to make Payment by the first of January next; as all Accompts then unsettled will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

New-York, Nov. 22. 55 58

RUN away *from the subscriber, living in Salem, near Boston, on the 13th of October last at night, a negro man servant, named* POMP, *about 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks good English, has a scar on his forehead, and is about 23 years of age: He is a leather dresser by trade; had on when he went away, a dark coloured broad cloth coat; which has been turned, a home made cotton and linen jacket of a mixt colour, and a pair of black knit breeches something worn. It is supposed he went off on board the Sloop Free Mason, John Rogers Master, who sailed from East Greenwich on the 16th of October, bound to New-York and Carolina, loaded with Fish, and that he may probably be in New-York, or some of the neighbouring governments, or Carolina. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by* AARON WATE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said negro, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. 55 58

TO BE SOLD, BY ADAM GILCHRIST, TAYLOR,

In Dock-Street, near the Exchange;

A Fresh assortment of superfine cloths, corded tabbies for waistcoats, silk serge desoy, best silk breeches patterns, superfine worsted ditto; princets stuffs, crimson, black and blue Genoa velvet, gold and silver lace, appolets, shoulder knots, gold and silver buttons, gold and silver thread, gilt buttons, and all other kinds of trimmings, &c. 56 59

Scrivener's Office, &c.

November 22d, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

BY the Death of an only Brother, and otherwise, my private Affairs are so situate in England, that I have but little Thoughts at present of crossing the Atlantic.—Wherefore I beg Leave to assure you of my continued Endeavour to extend the Utility of this Office to all Ranks of People, as well by giving the most easy Access in Point of Charge, as by effectually executing the general Business; and hope, with your continued Favour, still to attain the Summit of my Wish, "that decent Support, for "which I am already so highly obligated." In Return, it shall be my constant Study to shew how much I wish to be the distressed Man's Friend, and how much to approve myself on all Occasions, the *Public*'s faithful, and very devoted Servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP,
Attorney at Law, & B. R.

*** I find it necessary to observe, many Persons are dissuaded from applying to me in Matters of Law and Equity, on the Suggestion of some *bettermost* Friends, that however candid and just my Advice may be, the Necessity of an after Application to some immediate Practitioner, renders it useless: In Answer to which, the Profession well know, scarce one Case in ten absolutely requires the involving a Man into Law; there are other much more speedy and adviseable Means to come at his Property; and to compromise those Differences arising between Neighbours and Friends, from trivial Matters, which brought into a Court of Justice, can only serve to oppress, not do the Practitioner any the least Honour: And surely, if a Man (in Matters of real Concern) goes to Law from incontestable Reasons, laid down by a disinterested Adviser, the Satisfaction must be of much greater Value than the inconsiderable Fee "of ONE DOL-"LER," besides, the very Judges themselves, often give it in Opinion (where no Point of Law arise) that the Matter in debate had better be left to a Reference, "the first "and only Consequence, had the Parties been well advised, "or of themselves considered their own Interest;" which leads to shew the great Utility of the respectable *Chamber of Commerce*; an Institution that will do its Promoters the highest Honour to the latest Posterity. Before a Man determines on going to Law, he should coolly consider his own Case, as though it were that of another: then, if he sees the Necessity for Law, let him tell a strait Story, and be sure of the necessary Evidence, for, by deceiving his Adviser, he deceives himself, many Times to his utter Ruin.

☞ A considerable Sum of Money to discount good Bonds, Bills, or Notes, and to lend on Bottomry, as well as other approved real or personal Security, in or near this City. 55 58

GARRET NOEL,

Has imported in the Britannia, Capt. Miller, a very large Assortment of BOOKS, *amongst which are the following new Pieces;*

ARCH Bishop Secker's *lectures on the church of England catechism and confirmation;*
Mosheim's ecclesiastical history, antient and modern, in 5 vols.
Madox's history and Antiquites of the exchequer of the King of England;

The family library, 3 vols.
Douglass's summary,
The American negociator,
Lord Littleton's life of Henry the second,
Ruffhead's life of Mr. Pope,
Doctor Chandler's Sermons,
The annual register for 1767,
Bolingbroke's tracts,
Letters on the present state of the French nation,
Barretti's account of Italy,
The fourth volume of the Fool of quality, and complete setts.

ALSO,

A great variety of books in divinity, law, history, physic and surgery,——&c. &c. &c. 54 57

SAID NOEL HAS IMPORTED,
In the Albany, Capt. Richards, more Books,
Amongst which are,

KNOX's Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, for the Years 1757,—58—59—60.
L'Abbe D'auteroche's Journey into Siberia, by Order of the King of France.
Doctor Franklin's Experiments on Electricity, the whole collected into one Vol.

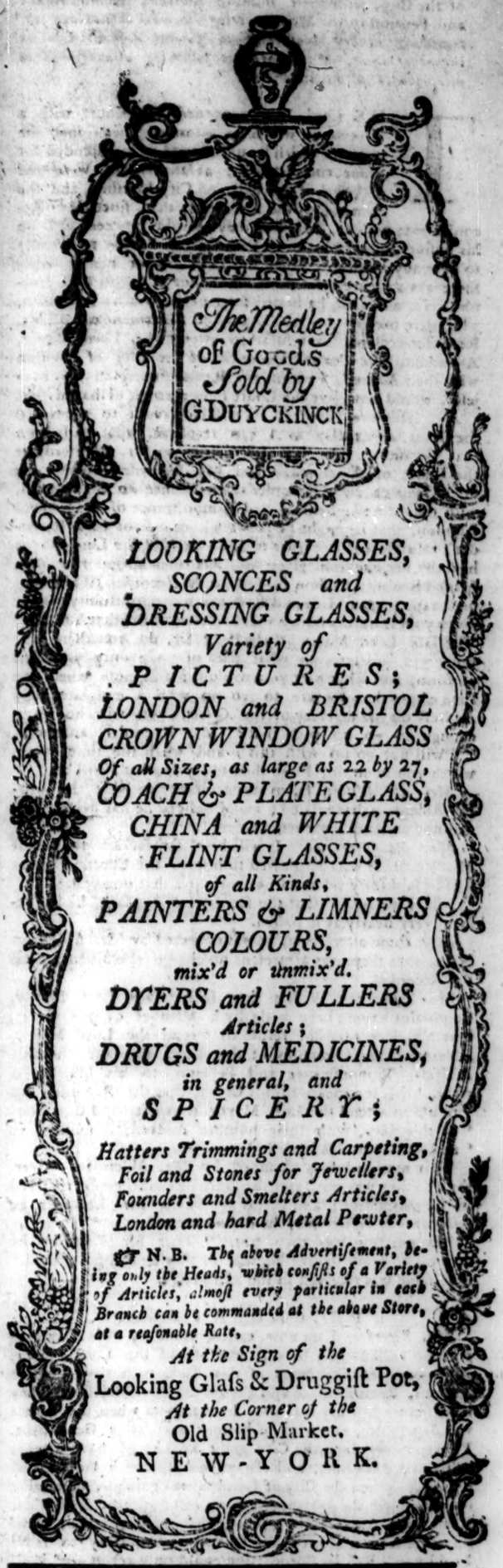
Newton's Chronology,
Ar. Bp. Secker's Sermons, 4 Vols.
Bacon's Fifth of his Abridgment,
Court and City Kalender, for 1770,
Hutchinson's History of the Massachusetts,
The Fool of Quality in 5 Vols. which completes it, the 4th and 5th may be had separate,
Burns's Justice,
The Confessional,
The Gentlemans Library,
The Gentleman instructed,
Leland's Demothenes, 3 Vols. the 3d may be had separate,
Medicial Observations, 3 Vols. the third by its self,
The Preceptor, a new Edition
Smart's Horace,
Shenston's Works,
Pindari Opera,
Taciti Opera,
Young's Latin Dictionary, and all Sorts School Books,
The History of Emily Montague,
Adventures of an Atom.
Elisa Musgrove,
The Hermit,
The Annual Register for 67, 68, and 69,
The Oxford Magazine, &c. &c. &c. 55 58

IF William Roughsedge, late of Prescot, in the County of Lancaster (and who was imported as a Transport in the Swale, Capt. John Metcalfe, in the Year 1763, and bound to Mr. Burch of Wicomico River, near Pele's Warehouse, in Charles County, Maryland) be living, may hear of something to his advantage, by applying to the Printer hereof; or whoever can give any Intelligence of him, so that a Certificate may be had of his being a live or dead, will be handsomely rewarded, by applying as above. 56 59

TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land, containing ten Acres, situate in the Town of West-Chester, nearly opposite to the Church, on which is a large Dwelling House two Stories high, a good Barn, and several other Conveniencies, four Acres of Mowing Ground, with about thirty good bearing Apple-Trees, and a very good Garden, the rest Pasture Land. It is very pleasantly situated and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town Landing: An indisputable Title will be given, by

56 59 JAMES DE LANCEY, Jun.

A complete Assortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or



LOOKING GLASSES, SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES, Variety of PICTURES; LONDON and BRISTOL CROWN WINDOW GLASS Of all Sizes, as large as 22 by 27, COACH & PLATE GLASS, CHINA and WHITE FLINT GLASSES, of all Kinds, PAINTERS & LIMNERS COLOURS, mix'd or unmix'd. DYERS and FULLERS Articles; DRUGS and MEDICINES, in general, and SPICERY; Hatters Trimmings and Carpeting, Foil and Stones for Jewellers, Founders and Smelters Articles, London and hard Metal Pewter,

☞ N.B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store, at a reasonable Rate,*

At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the
Old Slip Market,
NEW-YORK.

Jacobus Van Zandt *and* Son,

Have just imported per the London, Capt. Chambers, from London,

A Neat and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold for cash or short credit, at a very low advance.

They have also for sale,—old brandy, genuine old Madeira wine, raisins in jars, 2 ½, 3 and 3 ½ point Kersey twill'd blankets. 56 59

GEORGE FENNER.

Just arrived from LONDON.

At his store in Broad-Street, opposite to General Gage's, (lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams.)

Sells the following GOODS, wholesale, for *Cash only*, at a very small profit, which he hopes will induce the public to favour him with their commands, as they may depend upon having goods of the best qualities and newest patterns.

PRinted Cottons and linens of the finest colours.
Cambricks and lawns,
Scotch and Irish linens,
Handkerchiefsall sorts,
Silesias and Dowlas,
Brown and white sheeting.
Huckaback and Diaper,
Linen and cotton checks,
Striped ticks,
Figured Dimity,
Table cloths,
Thicksetts,
Yorkshire cloths,
Bath coating,
Scarlet knapp,
Coverlids,
Blankets and quilts,
Men and boys hose,
Men and boys ready made clothes,
Womens scarlet cardinals,
Sailors shirts and trowsers,
Felt and castor hats,
Mens and womens gloves & mitts,
Hoses's best callimanco shoes,
with many other articles in the linen and woollen drapery, too tedious to insert.
55—